FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

19 NOVEMBER 1986

Lebanon

Security Situation — An anonymous caller told a news agency that the "Black Panthers Organization — People's Forces" was responsible for a 19 November rocket attack on the Central Bank in the Al-Hamra' area, Beirut radio reported. A government commissioner was wounded in the attack, and the caller threatened further operations against dollar dealers and bank managers.

Fighting continued between Amal and Palestinian gunmen in and around Burj al-Barajinah 18-19 November, according to Beirut radio. Seven people were injured by further Palestinian artillery attacks on the southern suburb, and 14 were killed or injured inside the Palestinian camp. In Damascus, Amal leader Nabih Birri and Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt blamed the Palestine National Salvation Front (PNSF) for the artillery attacks on the southern suburb of Beirut, Radio Monte Carlo noted. Amal threatened to respond in kind to the PNSF bombardment, while the PNSF blamed Amal for the renewed fighting and suspended its participation in the Camps Security Coordination Committee.

French Hostage — The Organization of Revolutionary Justice (ORJ) is not holding French hostage Marcel Carton and has not contacted news agencies about the release of anyone, according to an anonymous caller on behalf of the ORJ cited by AFP. The announcement followed an earlier claim by an anonymous caller that the ORJ would release Carton shortly.

Syria

President Hafiz al-Asad received Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi and Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi for talks on Arab developments and current contacts to convene an Arab summit, Damascus radio reported.

In Israel, *'Al Hamishmar* cited the Paris weekly *Le Point*'s report that the Soviet Union recently supplied Syria with SS-23 missiles.

Iran-Iraq War

According to IRNA, two Iraqi helicopters were shot down in the Irbil region during joint operations by Kurdish guerrillas and Iranian soldiers. An Iraqi military spokesman denied Iranian claims that checkpoints along the Iraq-Turkey highway suffered heavy damage and several trucks were destroyed, INA reported.

On the diplomatic front, the Iraqi foreign minister was received by Saudi King Fahd to whom he delivered a message from IraqiPresident Saddam Husayn, SPA reported. Meanwhile, the Kuwaiti foreign minister received the Iranian charge for talks on bilateral relations, according to KUNA.

In Iran, Tehran radio reported Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi's statement 19 November that countries which realize Iraq's defeat is imminent are "trying to attribute Iran's victory to their own weapons." More reports about the sale of weapons to Iran may be published in the next few days, Musavi said, but he added that the most complicated weapons are no substitute for the "mystic fervor" of Iranian forces. President 'Ali Khamene'i asserted earlier that "world politicians" accept Iranian "logic" that Saddam Husayn must be "executed," IRNA noted. During his tour of Mazandaran Province in connection with Unity Week, Khamene'i also held Iraqi "aggression" responsible for hindering Tehran's development efforts.

Egypt

Interior Minister Zaki Badr disclosed details of the 31 October clashes in Asyut during an interview with the London *Al-Majallah* published 12 November, stating that the violence was started by Muslim extremists who were objecting to the appointment of an imam in a local mosque. The extremists used guns, bricks, and stones, killing a student and injuring 24 policemen, he said. Badr downplayed the strength of the extremists, asserting that there are only 200-300 fundamentalists in Asyut University.

A 17 November *Al-Ahram* report cited by AFP noted that the authorities have released 32 students arrested in protests against the Asyut University authorities' refusal to let female students wear the "niqab," a veil that covers all the face except the eyes.

Libya and Chad

The appointment of a new GUNT leader was reported by Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio, which cited an AFP report that Acheikh Ibn Oumar was elected leader after 5 days of meetings in Cotonou, Benin. On the other hand, Paris radio subsequently asserted that GUNT official Facho Balaam has succeeded Goukouni Oueddei as GUNT leader.

In New York, Libya's UN representative denied the Chadian Government's accusation that Libya has committed "indescribable atrocities" in northern Chad, according to KUNA.

PLO

DFLP Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah arrived in Moscow for talks within the framework of efforts to restore PLO unity, KUNA reported.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 223 *19 November 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

2d SAARC Summit Closes in Bangalore 17 Nov ..... A 1
Gandhi Addresses Session *[Delhi]* ..... A 1
Sri Lanka's Jayewardene Speaks *[Delhi]* ..... A 2
Pakistan's Junejo Addresses Session *[Delhi]* ..... A 2
Antiterrorism Declaration Adopted *[Delhi]* ..... A 3
Sri Lankan Minister To Further View Ethnic Issue *[Delhi]* ..... A 3
Gandhi Holds Press Conference on SAARC Summit *[Delhi]* ..... A 3

AFGHANISTAN

Politburo Discusses Results of CEMA Meeting ..... C 1
PDPA Orders Conscription of Leadership Relatives ..... C 2

BANGLADESH

Ershad Holds News Conference on SAARC Summit ..... D 1
India-Pakistan Problem Test for Diplomacy *[THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER 10 Nov]* ..... D 1

PAKISTAN

Junejo Holds News Conference on SAARC Summit ..... F 1
Karachi Reports Further ..... F 1

IRAN

Khamene'i Continues Mazandaran Tour 18 Nov ..... I 1
Views 'Logic' of Saddam's Execution ..... I 1
Addresses Rally in Gonbad ..... I 1
Terms War's Future Iraq's Downfall ..... I 2
'Preliminary' Accord Signed With France ..... I 2
UK's Thatcher Cited on Relations With Tehran ..... I 2
Prime Minister Musavi on Arms Purchases ..... I 3
Fath-3 Attacks Continue; 2 Helicopters Downed ..... I 3

2d SAARC Summit Closes in Bangalore 17 Nov

Gandhi Addresses Session

BK170956 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0418 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's speech at concluding session of the Second SAARC Summit in Bangalore, India — live]

[Text] Your majesties, excellencies, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen: Bangalore, renowned for its pioneering role in Inidan science; home of C.V. Rahman, India's first nobel prize winner for physics; and the center of some of India's most sophisticated modern industry, today adds another feather to its cap. The declaration we are adopting will henceforth be associated with the name of this capital city of Karnataka, which has played host to us with its traditional gaiety, color, and warmth. We thank the people of Bangalore and the government of Karnataka for the care and affection with which they have looked after us.

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation [SAARC] has moved rapidly from intention to action. We are today endowing the association with an institutional structure which will help serve its evergrowing activities. We will shortly see also the establishment of regional institutes in the key sectors of agricultural information and meteorology sectors closely related to the economic wellbeing and welfare of the vast majority of our peoples. We expect preparatory work in other areas, such as drug trafficking and abuse to lead to additional links in the institutional network for regional cooperation.

Under the leadership of Bangladesh, commendable success has been achieved in the last 12 months in fostering contacts among professionals on a wide scale. It will be India's endeavor during the period of its chairmanship to further intensify this work. Information and knowledge, acquaintance and familiarity, an instinctive turning to each other are the bricks with which an enduring structure of cooperation can be built. There can be no devaluing of the importance of forum which bring together our experts from a myriad of disciplines and fields of activity. Like embroidery, regional cooperation will have to be fashioned patiently, stitch by stitch. The strength of the fabric will be determined by the weakest thread.

There are hundreds of South Asians who in the last year or so have discovered each other for the first time in decades of independence. The hundreds must grow to thousands and more. Attention was drawn at the ceremonial inauguration yesterday to the SAARC region, comprising a billion people, the most populous regional association the world knows. Tangible regional cooperation which impacts beneficially on the lives of people everywhere must, therefore, involve not thousands but millions of our citizens. We have to divise programs and events which raise our people's consciousness of their identity as South Asians.

Sports is a ready medium for mass participation, as the sports events in Katmandu and Dhaka have already testified. During the years to come, let us explore how we might use culture and the mass media as very good for enhancing our awareness of each other without detracting in any way from our individual national identities. For example, at the national level we in India are currently organizing popular festivals both in Bangalore on the occasion of the summit and in Delhi. These are feasts of art and culture in which hundreds of thousands of children, youths, and adults from every segment of society and every walk of life are being encouraged to avail of the opportunity to participate in the panorama of our heritage, brought to their very door step. Perhaps our officials could explore how we might participate in such cultural festivals in each other's countries or jointly mount manifestation that draw in all our people. The essential point is that the regional cooperation becomes a palpable living reality. We have to move out of government offices and bureaucratic channels of communication. Scientists and technologists, entrepreneurs and social workers, academicians and atheletes — the list is endless — have to be drawn into these exchanges reinforced by popular participation at all levels. With your cooperation we hope during our chairmanship to explore various possibilities in this regard.

The year to come must also be a year of achievement in regard to specific programs, projects, and institutions of regional cooperation. Consideration of issues at expert, official, and ministerial level have in many cases matured to the point where we will, I hope before we meet in Katmandu next year, be able to find developments on the ground which take us beyond meetings and seminars. What we must do is to reorient our priority, but we concentrate on areas with the greatest promise where results can be achieved without additional funds.

This summit has identified several new areas where work is to be undertaken during our chairmanship to concretize the modalities of cooperation. We will examine how the electronic mass media might be utilized for evolving radio and television programs conceived on a South Asian basis. We shall examine how tourism by organized groups might be facilitated to make all of South Asia familiar ground from people drawn different disciplines. We will consider the establishment of a documentation center and data bank which will provide ready access regionwide to information germane to our economic, scientific, and technical development.

Our planners will meet again. The intellectual underpinning to regional cooperation can only come through exchanges of students and scholars among our countries, which will mean seeing how to fund scholarships and fellowships. We shall also consider the establishment of chairs for SAARC studies amd studies relevant to the most pressing needs of South Asian countries. We will also examine how the idealism of youth might be harnessed to volunteer work in rural areas. We will endeavor to have studies in all these areas completed in time for decisions by the Council of Ministers at their meeting next summer.

Some technical committees have gone further than others in giving concrete content to scheme of cooperation. Our effort will be to push forward where we can, deepen consideration where appropriate, and allow full rein to the imagination and innovativeness of each of us to think up additional dimensions to our multifaceted cooperation.

The important statements made yesterday and the discussions that followed at Nandi Hills show that even as the mechanisms

of regional cooperation are meshing into gear, matters of grave national importance have impinged upon and permeated our deliberations — peace, stability and security, confidence building and the nuclear threat, nonviolence and coexistence, the unmitigated evil of terrorism. The lesson to be drawn is that the patient building of regional cooperation in identified areas of cooperation must take place in an atmosphere of good-neighborliness and responsive international behavior.

No cause which tolerates terrorism can be high or noble. No violence which engenders hatred is compatible with the precepts of the Buddha and the Mahatma. Regional cooperation cannot be reconciled with acquiescence in or encouragement to acts directed against sovereignty, unity, and integrity of neighbors. Our annual meetings at summit level not only help to underline the importance we attach to SAARC, but also accord opportunities for intimate informal discussions both among all seven of us and bilaterally. Whether we will it or not, there is a symbiotic interchange between intensified regional cooperation and cordial bilateral relations.

Thank you for having done us the honor of inviting us to host our second summit. The citizens of Bangalore and the people of India have been delighted to have you amongst them. We have been able to give you a brief glimpse of the many splendid reaches of this part of India. We hope that as our cooperation grows, there will be many opportunities of welcoming you in all parts of our country.

Of the seven, India alone shares a land border or maritime boundary with each of the other six. It gives us a special sense of community, of rapport, brotherhood, and good fellowship with each of you individually and with all of you together.

Our people look forward to meeting yours at many different levels and in many different places around our region. In southern India, one does not say farewell bluntly; one says we part now and meet again. It is in that spirit that we take leave of you here and look forward to our being together again next year in the lap of our common sentinal, the might Himalayas. Thank you. [applause]

Sri Lanka's Jayewardene Speaks

BK171133 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0415 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Speech by Sri Lankan President Jayewardene at Second South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, SAARC, Summit concluding session in Bangalore, India — live]

[Text] Your majesties, your excellencies, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen:

Mr Chairman, we have come to the conclusion of our deliberations and it is my duty to thank the Government of India, the government of Karnataka, yourself prime minister, chief minister, and all those who helped to make our stay happy, helped us in our work to come to the end of our most successful sessions. Looking into the future, we are setting up our secretariat in Katmandu, the summit to the world. The secretary general of the secretariat is Mr Abul Ahsan of Bangladesh and he will be aided by its seven counsellors of our seven countries.

We all wish the secretariat and its officials the best that we can offer. The next summit meeting will be in Nepal next year. We have not decided upon the date just yet. The summit meeting after that, it has been decided, should be in Sri Lanka. The date has not yet been decided. That is as far as we can now judge events. We have considered many proposals. Some of them we have decided to implement. When they are implemented, I feel they will increase the knowledge, they will help in the creation of wealth and employment to the millions of people living in our region who are stretching their hands towards perfection.

Mr Chairman, the ship of SAARC is now sailing under your guidance. We know the qualities you possess, the qualities you inherited are sufficient to see that this ship goes neither to the right nor to the left but goes straight on to the cherished goal that we all hold so dear. May in the years to come your guidance, with the help of all those who are the leaders of these seven nations, help the people of our countries in prosperity, peace, and happiness.

Thanks.

Pakistan's Junejo Addresses Session

BK171054 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0408 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo's address at the closing session of the second summit of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation in Bangalore, India — live]

[Text] Mr Chairman, majesties, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: We are reaching the conclusion of our deliberations. I believe we have had good reasons to be satisfied with the results. At our first meeting in Dhaka we launched this imaginative experiment for cooperation in our region. At Bangalore we have taken significant decisions to give practical shape and new dimension to our resolve. The declaration we have just adopted demonstrates our determination to carry forward the process of cooperation. It proclaims our commitment to collectively seek a better future for our people. We have reaffirmed our faith in the time-honored principles of sovereign equality, mutual benefit, and noninterference. We have renewed our commitment to peace, goodwill, and harmony. The decisions taken at Bangalore will lead to ever-binding contacts and exchanges among our countries and peoples. We shall thus expand mutual knowledge of our capacity and potentiality. As you said, the gap in knowledge will thus be filled. The signing of the memorandum of understanding by our foreign ministers this morning and the appointment of our first secretary general are matters of deep satisfaction. SAARC is now fully equipped with [words indistinct] pursue our common objectives.

Mr Chairman, we have taken important decisions on problems of direct concern to our peoples. One of these relates to the evil of drug trafficking and drug abuse. This disease is destroying many uninformed youths. We have to take joint action to eradicate this problem. The summit has honored us by appointing

Pakistan as a first coordinator of the technical committee on prevention of drug trafficking and drug abuse. Let me assure you that we shall spare no effort in evolving and strengthening collective measures and mechanisms to combat this curse. We welcome the adoption of agreed measures for streamlining the implementation of SAARC activities. We believe that judicious application of these principles will increase the efficiency and effectiveness of implementation of every program. We shall be in a position also to generate new ideas for expansion of cooperative ventures for the benefit of our peoples.

The decision to continue the process of consultation initiated at Islamabad on international economic issues gave a new dimension to our cooperation. Pakistan welcomes the decision to convene a second meeting of the SAARC economic ministers on the important issues to be negotiated at the forthcoming GATT talks and the seventh session of UNCTAD. We will participate actively in these meetings and assure you of Pakistan's full cooperation in the realization of its objectives.

Mr Chairman, we are happy to see you assume the mantle of leadership of our association. Your dynamism and your experience will be a great asset for SAARC. We are confident that your tenure of the chairman of SAARC will set new standards of achievements. The outstanding success of the Second SAARC Summit was made possible by the wisdom and sagacity with which you guided our deliberations.

The retreat to Nandi Hills was not only most pleasant and enjoyable, it also provided a rare opportunity for an informal exchange of views. We are indebted to you for generating many new ideas for cooperation in South Asia. It was truely a confirmation that under your leadership we can expect SAARC to flourish and prosper. We finally appreciate the excellent arrangements made for the summit which greatly facilitated our task. We were deeply moved by the warm welcome and generous hospitaliy extended to us during our stay in this beautiful city. We would also like to place on record our sincere gratitude to the organizers of the summit for their untiring efforts, dedication, and hard work which contributed (?wholesomely) to this positive and productive outcome. Thank you sir. [applause]

Antiterrorism Declaration Adopted

BK171313 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Leaders of the seven SAARC member countries have unequivocally condemned all acts, methods, and practices of terrorism. In a declaration adopted at the second summit which ended in Bangalore today, the leaders agreed that cooperation among the SAARC states is vital to prevent terrorism and eliminate it from the region. They also called for an early conclusion of a comprehensive test ban treaty. About the world economic scene, the leaders emphasized the need for a North-South dialogue and were convinced that the recent retreat from multilateralism should be urgently reversed.

Sri Lankan Minister To Further View Ethnic Issue

BK171620 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Following intensive informal consultations of the highest level in Bangalore, India, and Sri Lanka today broadly identified parameters within which a political solution to the ethnic problem could be found. The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and President Jayewardene had another meeting lasting over 3 hours at the VIP lounge of the Bangalore airport today on the issue. The All India Radio special correspondent, Harish Segon, reports that it has been decided that the Sri Lankan foreign minister, Mr Hameed, and the foreign secretary, Mr Jayasinghe, will stay back in Bangalore for further discussions with the Indian team comprising the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Natwar Singh; the minister of state for internal security, Mr Chidambaram; and the foreign secretary, Mr Rao Venkateswaran. They have been instructed to evolve a more comprehensive and acceptable set of proposals on the ethnic issue.

Before the prime minister left for New Delhi, he had a brief meeting with the Tamil Nadu chief minister, Mr M.G. Ramachandran, who was assisted by his food minsiter, Mr S. Ramachandran.

Our correspondent says that another development of the day was a meeting between the external affairs minsiter, Mr N.D. Tiwari, and his Pakistani counterpart, Mr Yaqub Khan, this morning. This followed a meeting between the prime minister, Mr Gandhi, and the Paksitani prime minister, Mr Junejo, yesterday. It was decided that a secretary-level meeting of the two countries will be held in Lahore in the first week of next month. They will work out detailed measures on cooperation between India and Pakistan to control terrorist activities along the borders, illicit crossing, drug trafficking, and smuggling. Our correspondent also reports that the foreign secretary, Mr Venkateswaran, will visit Islamabad before the end of the year to continue discussions on various aspects of the normalization process. He is going at the invitation of the Pakistani foreign secretary.

Gandhi Holds Press Conference on SAARC Summit

BK170711 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0515 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Press Conference in Bangalore, India — live]

[Text] The Second SAARC Summit has just concluded. We have adopted the Bangalore declaration. We have accepted the report of the Council of Ministers. A memorandum of understanding on the establishment of the SAARC Secretariat has been signed in our presence by the foreign ministers. You have in your hands the joint press release containing the other decisions that we have taken. This summit has reaffirmed our determination and will to expand and strengthen regional cooperation. Cooperation in the identified areas has been consolidated. We have also explored new avenues.

The summit has established its 11th technical committee. This committee will deal with prevention of drug trafficking and drug

abuse. Pakistan will chair this committee. You have before you the text of the Bangalore declaration which unequivocally condemns all acts of terrorism. The group of experts on the subject is to be reconvened. Another ministerial meeting on international economic issues is to be convened in early 1987 which a view to concerning positions in the Uruguay rounds of trade negotiations and on the issues to be discussed at the seventh UNCTAD. I would also like to draw your attention to the directive we have given to existing technical committees to incorporate into their programs and projects activities relating to child survival and development. The terms of reference of the technical committee on agriculture have been extended to include forestry. Early next year India will be convening a workshop on cooperation in natural disaster management. In the light of the recommendations of this workshop, the Council of Ministers will consider putting cooperation in this area on an institutional basis. The Council of Ministers will also consider the paper, which Bangladesh is preparing, on the establishment of a multisectoral investment institution.

During our discussions yesterday, we agreed to further explore proposals for cooperation in several different areas in the electronic mass media, tourism, planning, scholarships, fellowship, (?chairs), and a SAARC documentation center. You will find the details in the joint press release. It has been agreed that the next meeting of the Council of Ministers will be held in India in May 1987. It has also been agreed that the third SAARC summit will be held in Nepal and the fourth summit in Sri Lanka. I now invite your questions.

How we want to run this? You want to the names of people? Go on Nagi, you handle it.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct]

[Gandhi] A little louder, please. Is there a microphone somewhere?

[Reporter] You had a series of talks with President Jayewardene. Has anything specific emerged out of these talks?

[Gandhi] I had talks with President Jayewardene. There are still some talks going on. So, it would be a bit premature for me to say something at the moment.

[Reporter] [Name indistinct] of daily *Jang*, Pakistan. Mr Prime Minister: There are apprehensions that the Sri Lankan ethnic issue has overshadowed the proceedings of SAARC summit.

[Gandhi] Let me assure you that we in the summit don't see it that way. You in the press might.

[Daily *Jang* Reporter] Secondly that I would like to know what are the prospects of normalization between India and Pakistan following your meeting with Prime Minister Junejo.

[Gandhi] Well, you know there are a number of problems between India and Pakistan. We started a normalization process in 1985 with President Zia. Unfortunately, it did not go as smoothly as we had anticipated and as fast as we had anticipated. I have pointed out some of the problem areas in our relationship to Prime Minister Junejo. Perhaps, the most important is that of the Pakistan nuclear program. The other is regarding terrorism on our border. The third is drug trafficking. Again, drugs coming from Pakistan to India. He [Junejo] has assured us, I was trying to get his precise words, on the nuclear issue, which is, perhaps, the most threatening in the region, because we feel that any development of a weapon in the region will very definately destabilize the balance. We are already a little worried about the investment we are having to make in arms because of Pakistan's extended program. Prime Minister Junejo said very clearly that the report that they have tested a triggering device — I think the word they used — is utterly incorrect. Well, to be honest, we are not utterly convinced.

We have discussed some of the other areas also. I hope we will be able to get a process of getting things back on the rails.

[Reporter] This summit shows the growing concern of the SAARC member countries [words indistinct] the arms race, disarmament, and development of equal economic relations. So, in this context and taking into consideration the coming visit of the general secretary of CPSU, Mr Gorbachev, to India, what can you say about the latest peaceful initiativer of Soviet Union, including the proposals on nuclear disarmament and the security in Asia and Pacific, and also about cooperation, India-Soviet cooperation, in economic and various other issues? Thank you.

[Gandhi] Well, I thought we would try and restrict this press conference to SAARC and, perhaps, to bilateral issues concerning seven countries.

You know the position of the South Asian countries on disarmament is very clear. We are members, all of us, of the Nonaligned [Movement] and we also support very strongly the nonaligned's position. We ourselves feel that the new proposals, which had been put forward in Iceland, were very positive. We have felt that there is, in spite of the tremendous disappointment that we all felt when nothing came out of those proposals, there is still a hope because of the possibility of the two powers coming together and actually coming to a point where an agreement could be made, so close to a point where an agreement could be made, perhaps could not have been forseen before Reykjavik. That only makes the disappointment that much greater. And we feel saddened that it has to be SDI which has prevented a historical agreement to come about. We ourselves feel that the SDI is a non-viable exercise which will increase tensions and increase the dangers of war.

[Reporter] The correspondent, Nepal. His excellency, as a chairman of SAARC are you coming to Katmandu for the inauguration of the SAARC Secretariat?

[Gandhi] No, only the foreign ministers will be going for the inauguration of the secretariat.

[Reporter] (R.F. Arun) of Sri Lanka.

[Gandhi] We are trying to go through the SAARC countries.

[Reporter] I am from Bangladesh, representing *Bangladesh Observer*.

[Gandhi] Okay, we will come back.

[Reporter] (Ranganatha Aeya) from Sri Lanka Television, Rupavahini. Mr Prime Minister, though bilateral issues have been left out of the scope of SAARC. It appears that basically it is the bilateral issues that are being sorted out at this summit as the Sri Lanka ethnic problem has indicated. This is, President Jayewardene suggested, having bilateral issues within the scope of SAARC. How soon you think this would be a reality and we could grapple with the bilateral problems within the SAARC forum?

[Gandhi] I don't think that bilateral issues should be brought into the SAARC forum at all. Such occasions are very useful for sorting out bilateral issues. Bilateral issues are sorted out at almost every international occasion such as this whether it is the nonaligned, or the Commonwealth, or even the UN; it is a time when leaders can get together without having to specifically answer on bilateral issues which makes them much more flexible in discussing those issues. And I feel that this system should continue.

[Reporter] You said that you would not be in a position to tell what the outcome of the talks with President Jayewardene is, but could you give us a brief outline of what has been happening up to now, please, at the summit?

[Gandhi] Well, we have been talking.

[Reporter] The correspondent of Bangladesh. Mr Prime Minister! Are you happy with the [words indistinct] India's present relations with its neighbors. Are you happy with the present state of affairs?

[Gandhi] Well, to a great degree, yes, I am happy because I believe during the past 2 years India's relationship with its neighbors has improved tremendously. At the same time one can never be happy enough because there is so much more work to be done. We hope that this 1 year that India is chairman of SAARC, we will be able to further improve our relations with all our neighbors.

[Reporter] Arif Nizami from *Nation*, Lahore, Pakistan. Sir, it has been reported in the press that in your meeting with Prime Minister Junejo you expressed your unhappiness at Mr Junejo's reference to Indian troop movements on Pakistan border. Perhaps your objection was that bilateral and contentious issues should not be brought in the conference. But this whole conference has been overshadowed by the talks you have been having with President Jayewardene on the Tamil issue, No 1, and secondly, the people of Pakistan are quite worried about the troop movements and they don't consider it is a routine matter because they feel that these troop movements are to browbeat Pakistan. What is your comment on this?

[Gandhi] I think that there is some complete misunderstanding here and I am sure my friendly Mark Tully will sort that out because he is the one, I believe, who announced all the troop movements on the BBC. [laughter] The fact is that we have exercises almost every winter. Pakistan also has exercises about the same time. And we have a direct hotline between the two DMO's [presumably divisional military officers]. Whenever there is troop movement, we keep each other informed, and there should be absolutely no problem on this. We have not had the troop movements this year that we had planned to have because of certain constraints and that has caused some confusion. But there is no tension on this and I have no hesitation in Prime Minister Junejo raising this issue with me, because we must be very clear between the two countries on troop movements and exercises that take place on our border.

[Reporter] Asha Singh *(?Feminine) Weekly* from Nepal. What step has been taken by the summit to uplift the women's concern of this region?

[Gandhi] We have included women as the 10th subject that will be included in our [word indistinct]. Well, basically we have included women as the 10th subject that we will be dealing with and the technical committees will be going into that to produce specific programs, and not only women, but we will also be looking at child development and survival.

[Reporter] Jagat Narain. Mr Prime Minister! Have you made any progress on the issue of sharing of the Ganga [Ganges] waters between India, Nepal, and Bangladesh?

[Gandhi] That's much too technical an issue to be discussed at heads of state level. We have got to have the technical people to do that.

[Reporter] Dipankar Ghosh, *Daily Pratap*. SAARC leaders have expressed the hope that you will set new standards of achievement. Would you kindly give us an idea of what you would try to achieve?

[Gandhi] Well, I did say some part of that in my closing remarks. Bangladesh has set a very high standard of activity and it's going to be a lot of work for us to try and do better than Bangladesh, but we will certainly try very hard to do better than Bangladesh.

[Reporter] I am from Sri Lanka. My name is (Neilsinghe). What has been the response of the terrorist groups to Sri Lanka's peace proposals? If they insist on Eelam, what steps do you propose to take?

[Gandhi] Well, like I said right from the beginning over a year ago that we do not believe that there should be an Eelam in Sri Lanka. We are very clear about that. And I made that very clear to President Jayewardene when he came in 1985 June to India. The proposals that Sri Lanka has put forward, we believe, are good, and we believe that they must form the basis for further discussions, direct discussions between Sri Lanka and the various groups that are involved in this. As some of the talks are still going on, I would not like to say anything more.

[Reporter] [Name indistinct] Sri Lanka's major opposition party which is led by Mrs Srimavo Bandaranaike is opposed to the present peace package, I mean the decentralization. Will the Indian Government want to speak to them all?

[Gandhi] If we will speak to them?

[Reporter] Yes.

[Gandhi] No, we will speak only to the Government of Sri Lanka.

[Reporter] Surya Narayana from the *Financial Express*. Has President Jayewardene suggested that India should underwrite or guarantee any possible agreement between the Sri Lankan adversaries? If so, what has been your response? Please give some details.

[Gandhi] Well, like I have said they are still talking about various aspects of this and it would not be right for me to make any remarks while the talk is still going on.

[Reporter] (John Eliot). Despite that, Prime Minister, you did say in your speech yesterday that under the terrorist arrangement of SAARC no country should harbor any terrorist from any other country. How do you regard the Tamil guerrilla leaders and activists who live in Tamil Nadu in that context?

[Gandhi] The problem with the definition of terrorist has always been related to what happens in their homes. In Sri Lanka, there have been problems with the way the Security Forces have dealt with the terrorists, with the militants. And yesterday in his speech, President Jayewardene said so himself. And this has been very much part of the problem. With the package that the Sri Lankans have given now we believe that the Tamils can live in peace and security in Sri Lanka.

[Reporter] Does that mean you would not anymore allow these leaders to live in Madras and run their campaign from there?

[Gandhi] Well, let us see what comes out of the talks.

[Reporter] I am (Gori Shanker) from Nepal. I also want to ask a question on terrorism because it is one of the hottest issues in the South Asia also. The drug problem and terrorism problem both came up in Dhaka. But a committee was formed on drug trafficking this time. About terrorism, I think there is some reference in joint declaration, why was not a committee formed on terrorism because of problems the area is having?

[Gandhi] That is being reconvened. I said so in my closing remarks today.

[Reporter] Sanjay Hazarika from *The New York Times*. Prime Minister, you said that you are not convinced by Premier Junejo's denial of the report about the nuclear trigger. Can you elaborate on this. Why are not you convinced?

[Gandhi] Why I am not convinced, because we have too many indications of their nuclear program continuing.

[Reporter] Mr Prime Minister, Mr Junejo in his speech yesterday suggested that there should be some kind of system where a threshold limit for the troop movements should be discussed, and second thing he has also talked about observers being sent in when threshold limit is crossed. What is your reaction to that?

[Gandhi] I don't think that there is any question of observers or threshold limit. These are exercises that we carry our for our own purposes and our practice and we cannot have any observers for our exercises.

[Reporter] I am (Jayesekhara) from independent newspaper *Sri Lanka*. Mr Prime Minister, with your Indian experience, what are your views on lingusitic states as units of decentralization of power?

[Gandhi] I myself have said that in India I am not in favor of lingusitic states. In India we have got, well, it is here we already have lingusitic states, there is no question of going back from linguistic states. But the real problem is for the governments to be able answer the aspirations of the various communities that live in various areas. When these aspirations cannot be answered satisfactorily, other problems come up.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Gandhi] Well, I thought did in the beginning. We had started a process of normalization last year with President Zia. It peaked in the middle of December when President Zia visited Delhi and we made out a further normalization process which was time bound on a schedule, as things were meant to happen. Unfortunately, many of these things did not happen and the process sort of ground to a halt. In the meantime, we have felt that Pakistan's nuclear program has advanced further and caused more problems in our relations. We have also felt that the drugs which are coming across our borders from Pakistan are causing us serious problems and the terrorists that coming across the borders are causing us problems. And we would like to add these three items in the normalization process.

[Reporter] Mr Prime Minister, My name is Akhtar Rizvi. I am from *Pakistan Press International*, PPI. Last year as you said that during your meeting with President Zia you had promised to come to Pakistan. Now, you say the situation has not gone as was planned. Don't you think another meeting between you and the elected leader of Pakistan would be beneficial to remove some of the misunderstandings and to make you convinced about Pakistan's program or otherwise.

[Gandhi] I thought I just had a meeting with the elected leader of Pakistan. [laughter]

[Reporter] I am Rukmini Prabhakar from *Onlooker* magazine. In view of the relevant peace that prevails in Karnataka, do you propose to promote Bangalore as an alternate center for such international activity?

[Gandhi] Well, we thought Bangalore would be a nice city for SAARC to meet. I don't know what the next international activity is likely to be. So, it is very difficult for me to say so.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Gandhi] Well, we have not firmed up on any of that yet.

[Reporter] Mr Prime Minister! Did you have an opportunity to discuss the acquisition of AWACS by Pakistan or, even if you did not, what are your perceptions as regarding India's security if Pakistan does get AWACS.?

[Gandhi] I think this will have to be the final question otherwise I would not make it to the airport to see off our guests.

Yes, I did talk about the AWACS and Prime Minister Junejo said that the Americans are not giving them AWACS. We will have to wait and see.

[Reporter] Last one.

[Gandhi] Okay, last one.

[Reporter in Hindi] Sanjay from *Navbahart Times*. At the SAARC summit, you extensively talked about peace and disarmament. What are the obstacles to a no-war pact. Why a no-war pact is not (?concluded).

[Gandhi in Hindi] With whom?

[Reporter in Hindi] At the SAARC summit, you delegates expressed deep concern at peace and disarmament in our region. But... [Gandhi interrupts]

[Gandhi in Hindi] We have main objections to bases. The comprehensive peace plan forwarded by us envisages that there should be no place for foreign bases here. But some people have some reservations on this.

[Reporter] I am (Balusurya) from the *Island* newspaper in Sri Lanka. While in Harare you obsreved that Sri Lankan Tamils got refuge in Tamil Nadu. [Gandhi interrupts]

[Gandhi] The Sri Lankans?

[Reporter] The Sri Lankan Tamils who are now based in Tamil Nadu have been considered ... [Gandhi interrupts]

[Gandhi] Have been considered?

[reporter] Considered refugees from Sri Lanka. [words indistinct]

[Gandhi] Do we still consider them refugees? Yes, we do. And let me reiterate that most of the refugees are staying in private homes with their relatives. There are some who are in camps and I would very clearly like to say that there are no weapons training camps. These are camps only where refugees are staying.

[Reporter] Last question.

[Gandhi] Too many last questions.

[Reporter] Sir, the last. What do you think of Pakistan's proposal for joint verification and inspection of border for the terrorist problem?

[Gandhi] It is not a bad idea, but it will require a lot of technical work to see how this can be carried out. Thank you.

Politburo Discusses Results of CEMA Meeting

LD141131 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] A regular session of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo was held. The Politburo assessed and approved the accomplishments of Afghanistan's delegation, headed by Comrade Soltan Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politbro and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, to the 42d session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The proposals of the DRA delegation discussed in the 42d CEMA session concerned the further growth and improvement of mutual relations with CEMA member-states and mutually beneficial cooperation with the DRA in the economic, scientific, and technical spheres. The proposals were supported by the CEMA member-states. In his speech to the 42d session, the delegation expressed its appreciation to the fraternal socialist countries for their great assistance to revolutionary Afghanistan in the development of the country's economic potential as well as toward solving the social tasks that have been set in the DRA's basic guidelines for the socio-economic growth for 1986-1990.

The delegation assured the governments of the CEMA member-states that the DRA is ready to assess any proposals related to further expanding and strengthening mutual economic and technical cooperation and multilateral relations.

To provide stable foreign trade relations, where (?foreign) currency is limited, the DRA proposed to the 42d CEMA session that long-term trade protocols should be signed with the CEMA member-states on the basis of the principles of [word indistinct] transactions.

The Politburo reiterated the activities of Afghanistan's delegation, headed by Comrade Kesthmand, at the 42d CEMA session. The Politburo assigned the Council of Ministers to take specified measures concerning the implementation of the successes achieved in that session.

The Politburo also assessed the results of the elections to the local organs and state power administration and approved a resolution concerning a number of measures to develop and consolidate the new local organs of state power.

The Politburo mentioned that the first stage of free and democratic elections of local organs and state power administration, which commenced on 20 Asad 1364 [11 July 1985] and concluded successfully on 26 Sonbola 1365 [17 September 1986], are assessed as a great political event and an obvious manifestation of popular support for PDPA policy to achieve peace in Afghanistan and consolidate the gains of the April Revolution.

The successful conclusion of elections became possible as a result of the indefatigable unity of workers and peasants as well as of the complete support of all workers, soldiers and officers of the Armed Forces, tradesmen, businessmen and private investors, ulema and theologians, and influential figures from all tribes and nationalities of the country. During the election process, 85 percent of the voters took part and 4,190 persons, the people's representatives, have been elected to the local organs and state power administration. The elected representatives for local organs and state power administration comprise 52.3 percent workers and peasants, 5.3 percent tradesmen, 30.5 percent representatives of all strata and intellectuals and 4.9 percent ulema and theologians.

Among the elected people's representatives there are 527 members of the Armed Forces, 22 shopkeepers, 139 national traders and private investors, 79 landowners, and 14 nomads. The elections also showed the complete equality of all nationalities, tribes, and clans of the DRA. Pashtuns, Tajiks, Hazaras, Baluchis, Uzbeks, Nurestanis, Pashaies, Hindus, Turkmen, Kazakhs, and representatives of other (?minority) groups have been elected within the structure of Jergas and Councils. Approximately 700 members of the Ulema kand theologians have been elected as people's representatives. Most of them are included in the executive committees. Of the people's representatives, more than 35 percent are PDPA members. This is a manifestation of the party's great credibility among the people.

The Politburo also assessed the results of the implementation of the DRA socio-economic development plan for the first half of 1365. The Politburo mentioned that the committees of the primary party organizations and DRA state bodies have acted and worked, during the first half of 1365, in accordance with the spirit of the decisions of the 16th and 19th PDPA Central Committee Plenums. A feeling of responsibility and more [word indistinct] in implementing the planned tasks and duty commitments have been created in their work. The party committees assessed the work of each backward establishment and took specific measures in the second half of the year to remove their backwardness.

The state and mixed sector establishments have implemented the first half year's plan by 111.3 percent. A noticeable reduction has occurred in the number of ministers and establishments who were behind in plan fulfillment. The production tasks have been implemented in all industrial fields except in oil extraction. The transport, communication, and commercial establishments and a number of construction establishments and cooperatives have worked better compared with last year. Noticeable progress has been achieved in the work of the private sector.

In a joint resolution of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and the DRA Council of Ministers, it has been mentioned that despite the great successes achieved, the existing resources have not been utilized and the level of production growth does not conform with the planned tasks in some productive spheres with different types of products.

The Politburo assigned the party organizations and state bodies to strive, by utilizing the decisions of the 19th PDPA Central Committee Plenum, toward fulfilling and over-fulfilling state plans and duty commitments taking into consideration the fact that the 5-year plans are for the people and the party.

The DRA draft labor law was assessed in this session of the Politburo. The Politburo mentioned that the DRA labor law is regarded as the first democratic and progressive law for work in the history of Afghanistan. It has been drafted as an important legal document in our country according to PDPA policy. The

equality of rights and responsibilities of workers of all categories have been reflected in the draft law. [sentence indistinct]

The Politburo tasked the relevant authorities with publishing the draft labor law in the mass media to inform the people and obtain their response. After receiving the people's viewpoints and proposals, the draft's legal procedures should be carried out.

The Politburo also assessed the process by which the party and state leadership receive people in Delkosha Palace. The Politburo mentioned that the process of receiving people there has been (?expanded) and that the number of people who report to this public place and to other party and state bodies has increased noticeably. The official bodies are paying more attention to solving problems discussed by the public. Most of the people's proposals, criticism, and petitions that have been presented at the receiving places have been either solved or are being assessed.

The Politburo instructed the relevant authorities to rapidly remove the shortcomings and inadequacies that still exist in party and state bodies in regard to receiving people.

A series of domestic and foreign issues was also assessed in this session of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo.

PDPA Orders Conscription of Leadership Relatives

LD111947 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] The PDPA Central Committee Politburo at its regular session discussed the issue of conscription and call-up and the service of sons and brothers of leadership cadres in the ranks of the DRA Armed Forces.

The Politburo in this respect pointed out that a large number of the sons and brothers of the party and government organs' leadership cadres, as well as generals of the Army, the Sarandoy [Soviet-trained militia], and the DRA Ministry of State Security, are fulfilling their military service in the DRA Armed Forces. This is in response to the call for the enforcement of laws and regulations by the 19th Plenum of the PDPA Central Committee.

In spite of this, some leadership cadres have not shown the necessary political maturity and have not perceived properly the party's demands regarding the point that their sons and brothers, as other genuine patriots of the country, must take weapons in their hand and courageously defend the gains of the April revolution. A number of party cadres are trying by various means to exempt their sons and brothers from military service, including by sending them to other countries to study. It also happens that the sons and brothers of leadership cadres discharge the term of their duty in guard, logistical, and service units and companies.

The PDPA Central Committee Politburo regards such acts as unworthy of party, government, or military leadership cadres and as acts that weaken both their authority and the people's confidence in the PDPA.

A resolution adopted by the PDPA Central Committee Politburo in this regard contains a series of measures concerning the organization of conscription, call-up, and service of the sons and brothers of leadership cadres in the ranks of the DRA Armed Forces.

In the future, those sons and brothers of the party and government leadership cadres who have not yet discharged military service will not be sent abroad for study, and those persons who are currently studying outside the country will be assigned to the DRA Armed Forces in accordance with the law, without deferment, after the completion of their study.

Instructions have also been issued to the respective organs to study this issue and to assign to army combat units and companies those sons and brothers of leadership cadres who are currently discharging service in guard, logistical, and service units and companies, if they are capable of serving in combat units.

The PDPA Central Committee Politburo has instructed the provincial and city party committees, the Kabul city party committee, and party committees and organizations of the ministries, departments, and DRA social organizations to forge ahead with necessary work among their leadership cadres so their sons and brothers discharge their sacred and patriotic duty as other noble and courageous Afghans and so in accordance with the DRA laws they are admitted definitely and without exception in the Armed Forces, and most of all in combat units and companies.

The PDPA Central Committee Politburo has instructed the PDPA Central Committee Secretariat to undertake the responsibility for serious and constant control regarding the implementation of this resolution.

Ershad Holds News Conference on SAARC Summit

BK171711 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Addressing a news conference on board Bangladesh Biman on his way to Dhaka from Bangalore the president expressed his firm belief that SAARC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation] will continue to consolidate the gains it had already achieved since its launching last year. The president observed that although the SAARC was to help solve common shared problems of the member countries, it has now started deliberating on bilateral issues. In this connection he referred to the recent discussions on the utilization of Ganges waters between Bangladesh, Nepal, and India. Now a favorable climate has been created to continue the talks on this issue. The president said during the summit he had free and frank discussions with the Nepalese king and the Indian prime minister on the Ganges water issue.

About the SAARC Secretariat fund, the president said the contributions will be as per size, population, and economic conditions of the member countries. Accordingly, Bangladesh will contribute 11.5 percent of the total fund for the secretariat. President Ershad returned to Dhaka this afternoon after attending the 2-day SAARC summit in Bangalore. Prime Minister Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury, deputy prime ministers, and ministers received him at the airport.

India-Pakistan Problem Test for Diplomacy

BK171132 Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 10 Nov 86 p 5

[Editorial: "SAARC and Bilateral Relations"]

[Text] President Mr Ziaul Haq's decision to keep out of the 2nd SAARC summit at Bangalore and to have instead his Prime Minister Junejo represent Pakistan is a marked departure from the Dhaka summit of November 1985 in which heads of the seven countries of the SAARC group participated. Independent observers tend to conclude that the tumble in bilateral relations between India and Pakistan over the weekend could chiefly account for Mr Ziaul Haq staying away. Mr Gandhi, for the second time in a week, warned Pakistan in the strongest language ever of dire consequences if Islamabad dared to attack India.

To many, this was ill-timed with the next SAARC summit just a week ahead. Nor, to them, had the belligerent-sounding voice of Mr Gandhi full warrant for being so. Such a development on the eve of the Bangalore meeting puts a question mark not only over the effectiveness of this summit in promoting 'cooperation' or smooth business-doing at it, but, predictably, over the very future of this regional organisation. That the enthusiasm seen at the Dhaka summit should so soon look like being on the wane must be counted significant.

Mere exigencies of angry words could not possibly have set in train things that might imperil the high hopes pinned on an organisation like SAARC. Realistically, the procedural consensus on keeping bilateral disputes out of the purview of SAARC, as many feel, has rather enhanced the chances of the same forcing themselves into the way, at unguarded moments, to block the progress of the organisation on to the future. One wonders if that moment has not already arrived.

The reason for Mr Gandhi to be so angry with Pakistan, as the minister of state for external affairs, India, stated in parliament, was that the latter was aiding the Sikhs in their separatist movement in the Punjab, that Pakistanis were infiltrating into the disputed Jammu and Kashmir state, Punjab and Gujrat and that Islamabad recently raised the Kashmir dispute at the United Nations and the non-aligned summit in Harare let alone the suspicion over Pakistan's nuclear programme.

Very ominously indeed the series of abrasives have come together to explain the harsh note in the Indian response to them and the consequent decline in relations. If nothing meanwhile emerges, either through the summit (which is most unlikely) or outside of it, to ease the mounting tension between the two countries they are very likely to be drawn into the vortex of bitter conflict that might very seriously affect the prospect of peace in this region. More than once our effort in this column had been to persuade the potential parties in dispute to avoid the path of conflict and work out a modus vivendi.

This does not look feasible as long as the circle of conflict keeps widening despite — or because of even such an institution as SAARC based on 'cooperation' as its chief goal. But how could you have cooperation unless you create conditions for it to grow. Anything ostensibly based on make believe arrangements cannot be expected to endure. Pakistan and India have fought three hot wars. And the interregna between them were more periods of cold war which under the circumstances only acquired inward newer intensities.

This is because ever since independence of the subcontinent there have been no sustained bilateral move to resolve the outstanding disputes through negotiation or diplomatic means of an order called for by the rather unique nature of them in the subcontinental context. The oldest and most contentious of these has been Kashmir. This is capable of being better understood in terms of the fact of partition and the formula drawn up by the British government on which the subcontinent was divided into two independent states.

A deeper aggravating element in the potentially warlike relations between the two countries is the lurking reluctance in the Indian mind to accept the idea of partition and to have seemed to be unable over the years to shed it. Fuelled by this political and emotional undercurrent any new dispute tends to acquire acerbity enough to put them speedily on collision course. And that is where they seem to have come round — as if driven by some kind of historical inevitability. Will Indian and Pakistan statesmanship try and understand and exercise bilateral politics in the subcontinent of this spectre?

Junejo Holds News Conference on SAARC Summit

BK171721 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo described the SAARC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation] summit as totally successful and said it has reaffirmed the resolve of the South Asian nations to take constructive steps to improve the lot of their peoples.

Addressing a crowded news conference on his return to Rawalpindi this evening, the prime minister said the Bangalore Declaration adopted at the summit reflects our thought and resolve to bring about regional cooperation. He said the Bangalore Declaration sets forth our aspirations toward collective efforts for a better future for the people of the member countries. He said we have repeated our resolution to promote cooperation in an atmosphere of peace, goodwill,and harmony by reaffirming our belief in the recognized principles of mutual sovereignty, independence, and respect for regional stability and noninterference in the affairs of other countries.

The prime minister also referred to the vital resolutions of the SAARC summit including the establishment of the SAARC Secretariat in Katmandu and a new techical committee under Pakistan's leadership to prevent the trade in and use of narcotics. He said these steps will greatly help in increasing cooperation among the SAARC member countries.

Referring to the resolution to adopt a common strategy to end terrorism in the region, he said it shows that the member countries are deeply interested in ending this growing trend. On his discussion with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, he said he stressed the importance of resuming the talks on normalizing relations between the two countries and recalled the earlier Pakistani proposals in this connection.

The prime minister said that in his meeting with Rajiv Gandhi, he raised the issue of Indian troop movements near the Pakistani border and that the Indian prime minister told him that there was practically no movement of troops near the Pakistani border. There is already an agreement between the two countries that whenever there is to be any movement of troops the local commanders will inform each other in advance. The Indian prime minister has assured that he will adhere to the procedure agreed upon. Details of the prime minister's news conference are still coming up.

Karachi Reports Further

BK180312 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Excerpts] The prime minister, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo, has described his talks with the Indian prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, as satisfactory and purposeful and said these would no doubt serve to clear the air between the two countries. Addressing a press conference on his return to Rawalpindi this evening after attending the 2-day SAARC summmit in Bangalore, the prime minsiter said their talks lasted over an hour and about all matters of bilateral interest were discussed in a frank and cordial atmosphere.

The prime minister said he emphasized the importance of resumption of their dialogue for normalization of relations and recalled the proposals Pakistan had already made in that context. They agreed that there were a number of difficult and delicate issues, but they have to persevere in efforts for better understanding.

They recognized the need for cooperation by both sides to seal the borders against smugglers, drug traffikers, terrorists, criminals, and illegal immigrants.

The prime minister said it has been agreed that foreign secretaries of the two countries should meet next month in Islamabad to discuss ways for advancing the process of normalization between the two countries. Secretary-level talks on other issues would also be held in Lahore. [passage omitted]

The prime minsiter hoped that the Indian leadership would respond to our various initiatives. Together in peace and harmony we shall be able to defuse tension and create a suitable climate for accelerating the process of normalization to the mutual benefit of our people.

Asked about the proposed visit to the Indian prime minister to Pakistan, the prime minsiter said Mr Rajiv Gandhi, as chairman of the SAARC, will visit all the member states, including Pakistan, next year. The prime minsiter described the SAARC summit as an outstanding success. [passage omitted]

Khamene'i Continues Mazandaran Tour 18 Nov

Views 'Logic' of Saddam's Execution

LD181728 Tehran IRNA in English 1720 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Gorgan, Mazandaran Prov., Nov 18, IRNA — Iran's President Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i said here Tuesday that world politicians have now accepted Iran's logic that Iraqi ruler Saddam Husayn must be executed by Iranian Muslim combatants or Iraqi Mujahideen.

The president, here on a tour of the province, said that the Iranian Government would have taken more effective steps in developing the country if the Ba'thist Iraqi regime had not launched its aggression on the country.

Khamene'i furthermore said that if once Iranian forces should advance and seize Baghdad, then it would be a defensive measure. He noted that the Islamic Republic's stand on the imposed war is considered logical and understandable by world politicians.

The Islamic Republic will continue its efforts to convince all international bodies and heads of state that the aggressor (Iraq), which has so far destroyed many Iranian plants, farms, and installations, should be punished, Khamene'i said.

Khamene'i, who is also head of the Supreme Defense Council, said that Muslims now have the say the world over and that Islam has inspired hope in all oppressed nations of the Middle East, Africa, southeast Asia and other parts of the world.

"Contrary to what the enemies had expected, the Islamic Republic of Iran is not isolated and its position is such that even powerful European countries have been forced to revise their previously hostile stand in relation with it", he said.

President Khamene'i said that both the East and West, are signaling their new-found respect for the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Elsewhere in his speech, the president said that the Iranian nation will undoubtedly achieve more victories both in the economic and political arena despite pressure and conspiracies of its enemies.

Addresses Rally in Gonbad

LD181852 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the presidential adviser, and the deputy prime minister continued their visit to Gorgan and Dasht region and arrived in Gonbad at noon today. They were welcomed by the imam's representatives in Mazandaran and in Gorgan and Dasht region, by the governor-general, the deputies for the eastern part of Mazadaran Province to the Islamic Consultative Assembly, by the Friday imams and Shi'ite and Sunni clergymen from the province's eastern cities and by the military and law-and-order officials of the region.

After visiting the Gonbad governor's office, the president of the Republic attended a rally of thousands of the city's Hezbollahi Islamic people held in the Friday prayer open air site where he was greeted with an expression of ardent sentiments by the local population whom he addressed on the mission of the Holy Seal of the Prophets, Muhammad al-Mustafa, may God's benedictions and peace be upon him and his scion, in connection with Unity Week.

The chairman of the Supreme Defense Council addressed the families of the martyrs, POW's, those missing in action, and the self-sacrificing combatants and drew attention to the change brought about in the world by the Islamic Revolution.

He said: These young men of yours have not only succeeded in bringing hope to the world nations, but have alsp imparted courage and daring to the heads of governments, so that they can say: We have learned the lesson of steadfastness from your youth!

In another part of his speech addressed to the clergy, Khamene'i said: Today the ulema's tasks are far greater than in the past. There is no difference between Shi'ites and Sunnis. Under the system of the Islamic Republic we have demonstrated that Shi'ites and Sunnis can live together like brothers. We have experienced coexistence between Shi'ites and Sunnis in Iran. Shi'ite and Sunni ulema should maintain their relations today. The ulema's tasks consist of giving decisive and everlasting support and backing to this system, to our officials and to governments. If today we support the Islamic government and system this is the same as supporting Islam and the Koran.

Referring to the steep marriage dowries among our Sunni brethren, he then said: Reduce these dowries and do not insist on cash payments of what you decide on in order to enable our young people to get married. Let our dear Turkmen brethren issue guidelines to the families in order to break these 300,000 to 400,000 tuman marriage dowries paid in cash.

In connection with the censorship imposed by foreign correspondents on speeches by responsible officials of the Islamic Republic the president of the Republic and chairman of the Supreme Defense Council said: Once I told a correspondent: You are censoring the speeches of officials of the Islamic Republic at the behest of those persons and companies who manage you. You do not convey our words to the ears of the world, but you should know that we have ways and means at our disposal to convey our message and the message of Islam to all parts of the world. The banner is held aloft by the Islamic Republic today and raised aflutter on the highest peaks in the world so that the nations can see for themselves that its message is one of salvation and liberation. Men's suffering and misfortunes today stem from the overlordship of the arrogant powers; and therefore, we see that the biggest enemies of the revolution are the big powers, the world arrogance. These puny and contemptible enemies, sometimes seen inside the country or near our borders, are not worth mentioning for they are not even independent!

The system of the Islamic Republic is enjoying a huge influence in the Islamic world today. Those who head world arrogance today speak of the influence of Islam and Iran. In his television

speech Reagan was forced to admit, in order to justify his actions, that the Islamic Republic of Iran enjoys extraordinary influence among the Islamic countries.

To all those people who were not prepared, and perhaps some are still not prepared, to accept a realistic analysis; to all these people I say that one should view the Iraqi war against Iran and the Ba'thist regime's aggression against our country and borders within the context of this very reality.

Comcluding his speech to the rally in Gonbad's Friday prayers site the president of the Republic said: Our nation today holds the initiative on all the fronts; and on the political front too you have seen that the bosses of the U.S. system of arrogance are gripped with nervousness!

The president of the Republic and his entourage then left Gonbad for Tehran.

Terms War's Future Iraq's Downfall

LD190822 Tehran IRNA in English 0807 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Gonbad-e Qabus, Mazandaran Prov., Nov 19, IRNA — The Islamic Republic of Iran enjoys a high influential power in the Muslim world and despite vicious propaganda of the enemies, it will convey the message of Islam for liberation and salvation of mankind to the world nations, said President 'Ali Khamene'i here Tuesday.

The president and head of the Supreme Defense Council, speaking to a large group of the people of this northern city, said that the future of the war is the downfall of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime. He further added that the world political figures, including the French Premier Jacques Chirac, who advised Iraqi ruler Saddam Husayn not to attack Iran, have the same opinion.

President Khamene'i said that the late Mozambican revolutionary leader Samora Machel, who held the same idea, had recommended Saddam not to declare war with Iran because of its unusual revolutionary situation.

The president added that the Iraqi-imposed war is not a mere border aggression but a threat against the Islamic Republic. "It will be ended by the downfall of the ambitious Iraqi Ba'thist regime," said the president. [passage omitted]

'Preliminary' Accord Signed With France

LD181736 Tehran IRNA in English 1728 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Paris, Nov 18, IRNA — Iranian Embassy here confirmed Tuesday the news of the signing of an Iran-France preliminary agreement putting in motion the settling of a financial dispute between the two countries. Bilateral talks for final settlement of the dispute are to be held in Tehran soon, the embassy said. According to Iranian diplomats here the draft of the agreement was drawn in late October. It was signed by French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond [words indistinct] November, they said.

Later on 15 Nov Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali-Akbar Velayati signed the agreement which was brought to Tehran by Iran's charge d'affaires to Paris, Gholam Reza Haddadi.

The diplomats said that France has committed itself to repaying dlrs 330 million of its dlrs one billion loan granted to the country by the (defunct) shah of Iran in [passage indistinct].

Sources close to the Iranian delegation involved in settling the disputes termed the signing of the agreement "a new concrete step towards normalisation of Tehran-Paris relations."

Political observers also believe that French officials are growing even more doubtful about the fate of the Iraqi ruler Saddam Husayn. They said final moves aimed at the complete normalisation of Tehran-Paris ties is likely to be made after a new Iranian attack on Iraqi forces.

UK's Thatcher Cited on Relations With Tehran

LD190918 Tehran IRNA in English 0837 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] London, Nov 19, IRNA — Britain wishes the establishing of better ties between Western countries and the Islamic Republic, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Tuesday.

In a statement to the Parliament, the British premier outlined her discussions with U.S. President Ronald Reagan last weekend. She said that with America, "We share the aim of bringing Iran into better relations with the West."

Thatcher, widely regarded as Reagan's staunchest ally, ignored calls from opposition politicians who demanded that the prime minister should censure the U.S. President for "dealing" with Iran.

The announcement is seen as the most explicit yet by the British prime minister on the Islamic Republic and follows the recent statement by Reagan emphasising America's need to establish ties with Tehran.

Last Thursday the U.S. President said his change in policy was "an extremely sensitive and profoundly important matter of foreign policy." The shift in policy was justified by Reagan "because of Iran's strategic importance and its influence in the Islamic world."

Former personal aide to Thatcher, Anthony Parsons, earlier called for the West to "cultivate normal relations" with Tehran. Writing for the London *Daily Telegraph* Tuesday, Parsons, the ex-British ambassador to Iran said that the policy should be co-ordinated and open-handed.

Thatcher further supported Reagan's claim that the U.S. was not supplying arms to Iran in return for freeing Americans held in Lebanon. She said that "The President reaffirmed that the U.S. des not pay ransom for hostages, this, of course, is our policy."

Opposition Labour Party leader, Neil Kinnock, saw the premier's statement as an endorsement of American supply arms to Iran.

He said Britain's anti-terrorist stand against Syria had been "discredited" by her support for Reagan.

The British Labour Party has often expressed strong opposition to the Islamic Republic and accuses Iran of sponsoring "international terrorism". This theme is frequently taken up by the British media as well as sections of the government.

Prime Minister Musavi on Arms Purchases

LD191135 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] According to a report by the Central News Unit, the cabinet held a session today, which began with the minister of finance and economic affairs submitting a report on the plan to combat bribery, which was implemented recently. Also, the prime minister's executive deputy submitted a report on President Khamene'i's trip to Mazandaran and the warm welcome given by the people of that province.

According to this report, at the session the commerce minister gave the figures obtained on non-oil exports for the first 7 months of the year beginning 21 March 1986. The increase in the level of goods exported was 65 percent higher than the same period last year.

According to this report, during the cabinet session, the people were praised for their extensive support for Unity Week. The necessity for unity in the Islamic world in face of the plots of arrogance and global Zionism, especially U.S. imperialism, was stressed.

After the session, in a speech about the recent remarks made by a number of Western heads of state about the sale of some spare parts and goods to Iran, Prime Minister Musavi said: These countries, who have realised that Saddam's defeat is imminent, by publishing reports about the sale of these goods, are trying to attribute Iran's victory to their own weapons. During the next few days, more reports will possibly be published about the matter. But those who are in the know appreciate the fact that the most complicated of weapons could not substitute for the mystic fervor of a member of the mobilization forces.

He added: While preserving all our anti-imperialist principles and goals, we have, for some time, been purchasing our required goods from various countries. It is interesting, now that we are on the threshold of victory, that we have reduced our demand for these goods due to the reduction in oil prices.

Referring to remarks made by Saudi officials that the Iraqi regime could withstand Iran for another 18 months at the most, he said: In fact, the Saudi rulers, by giving figures such as 18 months, are trying give hope to international circles that the Zionist regime's downfall will take longer than estimated by informed sources. All political analysts in the region know that it is not possible to forecast Iraq's situation in 2 months' time. We look on the actions of Saudi rulers with pessimism. He said: America says that Iran's victory would be a tragedy for the interests of the Great Satan. America's puppets in the region say the same. Our country will not give Saddam's regime too much time.

Regarding the setting of minimum oil prices at $18 per barrel by the OPEC pricing committee, he said: There is good unity in OPEC now. Maximum advantage should be taken of this to meet the interests of the members. Although we consider the fixing of the mimimum price of $18 as a positive step, we believe that, considering the present market situation and OPEC's ability to lower output as far as possible, we should prepare ourselves to go beyond the $20 psychological barrier created by Western countries. There should not be people in OPEC who prefer the interests of the West to those of their nations. We do not even consider $28 as a true price for oil. The aim of all producers should be higher than that.

Fath-3 Attacks Continue; 2 Helicopters Downed

LD181732 Tehran IRNA in English 1723 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 18, IRNA — In continuation of the Fath-3 operations, Iranian forces smashed several Iraqi ground and air counter-attacks on Irbil axis in northern Iraq Tuesday destroying 20 enemy vehicles and several tanks and armoured personnel carriers.

The guerrilla warfare section of Khatem ol-Anbiya' military headquarters reported on Tuesday that two Iraqi helicopters were shot down in Tarpespian and Antaveh regions during the operations.

The report said that Muslim combatants including forces of Kurdistan Democratic Party of Iraq missiled 'Odhra' military camp in Shaykhan region inflicting substantial casualties and losses on enemy troops.

Iraqi security checkpoints on Iraq-Turkey transit road suffered heavy damage and several trucks were destroyed when they were attacked by the Iranian combatants, the report said.